

ATTACHMENT 1

Excerpt from the City of Santa Barbara Municipal Code

Chapter 22.48

NAMING OF PUBLIC FACILITIES AND PRIVATE STREETS

Sections:

22.48.010 Purpose.

22.48.020 Principles, Policies and Priorities.

22.48.030 Change of Name.

22.48.040 Recommendations of Community or Citizen Groups.

22.48.050 Initiation.

22.48.060 Review of Request - Referral.

22.48.070 Hearing.

22.48.080 Private Street Names.

22.48.090 Change of Private Street Name

22.48.010 Purpose.

The City Council finds and determines that the public has an interest in the naming of public facilities, including parks, buildings and streets, owned or controlled by the City, that no consistent policy has been employed in the past in selecting the names of public facilities, that the renaming of facilities without due consideration in the context of established principles results in confusion and detracts from the honor accorded in naming a facility, and that, therefore, it is desirable and in the public interest to delineate the policies, principles and procedures for the selection of names and naming of public facilities. (Ord. 3485 §1(part), 1971.)

22.48.020 Principles, Policies and Priorities.

The election of names for public facilities shall conform to the following principles, policies and priorities:

(a) As a general policy, names which commemorate the culture and history of Santa Barbara will be given first priority; those names commemorating California history may be given second priority;

(b) The name of an individual shall be considered only if such individual has made a particularly meritorious and outstanding contribution, over a period of several years, to the general public interest or the interests of the City;

(c) A preference shall be given to names of long established local usage, names which are euphonious, and names which lend dignity to the facility to be named;

(d) Names selected shall be of enduring, honorable fame, not notoriety, and shall be commensurate with the significance of the facility;

(e) Proliferation of names for different parts of the same facility should be avoided,

and the same name should not be applied to a similar kind of facility;

(f) Names with connotations which by contemporary community standards are derogatory or offensive shall not be considered. (Ord. 3485 §1(part), 1971.)

22.48.030 Change of Name.

Existing names and names once established shall not be changed unless, after investigation and public hearing, the name is found to be inappropriate. (Ord. 3485 §1(part), 1971.)

22.48.040 Recommendations of Community or Citizen Groups.

In the selection of names for City owned facilities the suggestions, comments and recommendations of community or citizen groups and the citizens in the neighborhood of the facility shall be duly considered; provided, that such suggestions, comments and recommendations are not inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter. (Ord. 3485 §1(part), 1971.)

22.48.050 Initiation.

Any person may initiate the naming of a City owned facility by submitting to the City Administrator a request for such action and setting forth the proposed name, a description of the facility, and a statement evidencing that the proposed name is consistent with the policies and guidelines of this chapter. (Ord. 3485 §1(part), 1971.)

22.48.060 Review of Request - Referral.

The City Administrator shall review all requests to name a City owned facility and shall refer the request to the department having jurisdiction of such facility and the appropriate commission or committee for consideration of the request. (Ord. 3485 §1(part), 1971.)

22.48.070 Hearing.

The commission or committee to which the City Administrator has referred a naming request pursuant to Section 22.48.060 shall hold a public hearing to consider the necessity or desirability of naming the facility, and the proposed name and any alternatives. Such commission or committee shall prepare a recommendation for action by the City Council. The recommendation shall include the name, if any, for the facility which is deemed most appropriate in accordance with the policies and guidelines of this chapter and the justification for the selection of such name. (Ord. 3485 §1(part), 1971.)



Santa Barbara
County Bar
Association

RECEIVED

AUG 03 2011

MAYOR & COUNCIL
SANTA BARBARA

August 3, 2011

The Hon. Helene Schneider, Mayor
Santa Barbara City Council
75 E. De La Guerra
Santa Barbara, CA 93101

Dear Mayor Schneider:

As President of the Santa Barbara County Bar Association, I am honored and pleased to offer the endorsement of the Santa Barbara County Bar Association for the naming of the new terminal at the Santa Barbara Airport in honor of the late John T. Rickard. It would indeed be fitting to honor a man whose life was so dedicated to the community that he loved.

To the bench and bar, Judge Rickard was known as a brilliant lawyer and judge. During his career, he was revered as the consummate lawyer by his clients and colleagues alike, dedicated, bright and creative. I have learned from talking to lawyers who appeared before him that he was the judge to appear before, smart, and dedicated to his job. He listened and was fair to the citizens who had matters before him. Trial lawyers universally label him as a "great judge", not just good. Indeed, shortly after his passing, the Bar Association established the Judge John T. Rickard Judicial Service Award in his honor, which is awarded from time to time to the very finest Santa Barbara County judges. Judge Rickard is the only judge in the last century in this county to be honored in this way by the Association. He remains the gold standard, universally admired by his colleagues.

His role in establishing the airport cannot be understated. As a lawyer and eventually mayor, beginning in 1953, Mr. Rickard was instrumental in securing rights in the tidelands along Santa Barbara's shores to protect them from oil development, utilizing state legislative approval in the process. As mayor, he spearheaded efforts to annex the property that eventually became the airport. The City owned part of the land and the United States Marine Corps deeded the rest to the City. When the County Board of Supervisors opposed the inclusion of the airport property in the City's Master Plan, Mayor Rickard devised a plan whereby the previously obtained tidelands strip along the shore was annexed, and then eventually the airport property itself.

This brilliant plan launched a protracted legal battle which continued after his term as mayor. However, the City eventually prevailed and property was annexed, establishing jurisdiction over the airport property. There is no doubt that Mayor Rickard's legal acumen and thought process was the key to this successful effort. Without his vision and creativity, Santa Barbara simply would not have the airport we have today. Indeed the process was brilliant enough to cause the state legislature to thereafter prohibit the use of tidelands for annexation purposes ever again.

August 3, 2011
Page 2

Above all, lawyer/mayor/judge John T. Rickard loved the community he served. His long dedicated service to the citizens of Santa Barbara resulted in the acquisition of the land for the Municipal Golf Course, McKenzie Park and Shoreline Park, to name but a few accomplishments. He was twice President of Fiesta, and the very first President of the Trust for Historic Preservation. In his 14 years of service as a superior court judge, he earned the undying respect of all those who appeared before him for his integrity and fairness, and above all, his dedication to our system of justice.

In closing, I urge that the Mayor and City Council initiate proceedings to name the new terminal at Santa Barbara Airport in honor of John T. Rickard. I can't think of a better way to thank John T. Rickard for his dedicated service to the citizens of Santa Barbara.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Mack S. Staton', written over a horizontal line.

Mack S. Staton, President
Santa Barbara County Bar Association

City of Santa Barbara municipal code

22.48.020 Principles, Policies and Priorities.

The election of names for public facilities shall conform to the following principles, policies and priorities:

- (a) *As a general policy, names which commemorate the culture and history of Santa Barbara will be given first priority; those names commemorating California history may be given second priority;*

The name Rickard has been a significant one in Santa Barbara for 100 years, intertwined with the three leading families of the community's history, and aligned with significant positions of local leadership for a century.

In 1910, attorney James B. Rickard married Acacia Orena – the youngest daughter of the youngest daughter of Santa Barbara's foremost citizen and his wife: Jose De la Guerra and Maria Antonia Carrillo. Both the Orena family and De la Guerra family historic adobes sit side by side in the very heart of Santa Barbara across from City Hall.

James Rickard was the City Attorney. He was elected Postmaster of Santa Barbara – which in earlier times was an influential and prestigious position – as the chief federal officer in the community, and responsible for all the mail, which was the primary means of communication. Rickard was a founder of La Primavera Association, Old Spanish Days Fiesta, and Rancheros Visitadores and he created the design which serves as the city flag of Santa Barbara.

His son, John T. Rickard, the subject of this proposal, was elected El Presidente of Fiesta in 1948 and 1949; City Attorney in 1951, Mayor of Santa Barbara from 1953 thru 1957; and then a Superior Court Judge from 1968 to 1982.

- (b) *The name of an individual shall be considered only if such individual has made a particularly meritorious and outstanding contribution, over a period of several years, to the general public interest or the interests of the City;*

In addition to his extensive community service on boards and commissions too numerous to mention here, Jack Rickard's accomplishments are found throughout the community: from establishing boat slips in the harbor, paving the city streets into the disadvantaged areas (which had no finished streets), to construction of the first municipal golf course.

Rickard was a brilliant and far-sighted Mayor, and without a doubt he has the longest list of significant accomplishments of any administration in the city's history.
(see attached)

One of his two extraordinary administrative achievements was the creation of a marine tidelands sanctuary. This prevented any oil drilling in the state-owned tidelands from three miles offshore, and from Summerland to Isla Vista.

The significance of this cannot be overstated— it is the specific reason Santa Barbara has no oil derricks in its waters. (Current Santa Barbara oil platforms are several miles out in federal waters. Goleta's Platform Holly, and Summerland Platforms Hazel and Hilda are close to shore *precisely because the oil sanctuary ends there.*)

When the state legislature was in the midst of granting oil drilling rights all along California's coastline, Rickard mounted the case to convince the state to grant Santa Barbara an oil sanctuary. He did this through legal argument and by presenting a well orchestrated case with expert witnesses to demonstrate that since Santa Barbara's economy was based on tourism it required aesthetics and an unfettered view. Furthermore, Rickard secured a tideland sanctuary that stretched from Summerland to Isla Vista because this was all within the view corridor.

Rickard sought out and introduced the smokeless industries into the area (electronics, think tanks, etc.) This was far beyond the usual scope of the mayor's role. Santa Barbara has a city manager form of government, and the position of mayor has traditionally been titular, ceremonial and as the presider of the council meetings whose primary function is to set policy.....(especially a half century ago).

However, Jack Rickard was a visionary: he was exceptional in that he was both a preservationist and a forward-thinking businessman. By recruiting these industries to Santa Barbara — in areas not within the city limit — **the entire south county would benefit from not only the clean industry, but equally important, the increased tax revenue, and associated commerce.** Today the City of Goleta is a primary beneficiary of this accomplishment.

As mayor, Rickard expanded the sewer and water systems, which led to the expansion and annexation of the city limits. From the northside, the City was extended from Ontare Road out to San Marcos Pass, and to the south, the City's limits now incorporated Montecito's Coast Village. **The sales and tax revenue from the development of commercial centers in both areas decades later is a significant portion of the city's revenue today.**

CONTEMPORARY ENCOMIUMS

It is not unusual to review a man's life at his passing or in a later time period and to consider his achievements in a favorable light.

However, **it is unusual to find contemporaries effusive and extemporaneous in their tribute to another peer, or more so, to an elected official.**

In the case of Jack Rickard his legal peers, fellow jurists, community leaders and even the Santa Barbara News-Press spoke overwhelmingly of his leadership and comportment at the time of his accomplishments:

ON RICKARD'S CREATION OF THE MARINE SANCTUARY

Santa Barbara News-Press 1954

"Santa Barbara established its case against shoreline desecration by oil drilling. The community did an effective job before the state Senate interim committee at Friday's public hearing, according to a consensus of both participants and observers. **Virtually everyone involved, including members of the committee paid high tribute to Mayor John T. Rickard for his individual presentation of the community's and county's case and his over-all direction of the witnesses.:**

Santa Barbara News Press - Editorial 1954

MAYOR RICKARD'S ABLE LEADERSHIP AT HEARING

"However one special accolade should be reserved for Mayor Rickard. He co-ordinated the effort of the various city, county and civi groups and did a masterful job as master of ceremonies and principal spokesman at the hearing.

"His opening statement giving the background of Santa Barbara, his presentation of witnesses, **his able replies to committee questions and his closing statement were logical and effective."**

"As a principle witness for Santa Barbara, he was asked pointed questions by visiting committeemen. Upon his spur of the moment answers depended on good measure the success of the Santa Barbara presentation. In his replies, Mayor Rickard displayed an understanding of the technicalities of the tidelands issue and a firm conviction as to the merit of this community's case. In doing so, he earned the respect of the committee and gratitude of the community."

Santa Barbara News-Press 1957 quoting City Administrator Scott

"...the entire coastal community should be forever grateful to Jack Rickard for his statesmanship leadership."

ON RICKARD'S LEGAL LEADERSHIP

John T. Rickard was so respected and revered by the Bar Association that it established the John T. Rickard Judicial Service Award in his honor, which is awarded from time to time to acknowledge exceptional leadership by a Santa Barbara County judge. It is the first time in over 100 years of the Santa Barbara County Bar Association that they felt prompted to create any such award.

Santa Barbara News-Press 1982

"In all the 14 years on the bench, he never had a case sent back by appellate court for retrial."

ON RICKARD'S CIVIC LEADERSHIP

Santa Barbara News-Press Editorial 1957

AN IMPRESSIVE RECORD OF ACHIEVEMENT

...."But the bits and pieces of progress add up to an impressive record when the looker-on takes a moment to do a bit of totaling the record of Mayor Rickard's administration."

Santa Barbara News-Press 1957

AN IMPRESSIVE RECORD OF ACHIEVEMENT

...."But the bits and pieces of progress add up to an impressive record when the looker-on takes a moment to do a bit of totaling the record of Mayor Rickard's administration."

Tony Guntermann, a prominent CPA, served as councilmember during Rickard's term as Mayor, and he is one of the few surviving councilmembers of that era. He clearly remembers Rickard's accomplishments:

"Jack Rickard was a gentleman, a scholar, and he had a great sense of humor. I admired him because he looked ahead all the time. The project and things that he worked on, he would work to get the best. We came to Santa Barbara in 1926, and of all the mayors we have ever had, Jack Rickard really stands above them."

(c) A preference shall be given to names of long established local usage, names which are euphonious, and names which lend dignity to the facility to be named; For an entire century, Rickard has been a name prominent in Santa Barbara within civic leadership, the legal community, the business community and the non-profit community.

(d) *Names selected shall be of enduring, honorable fame, not notoriety, and shall be commensurate with the significance of the facility;*

The name Rickard in Santa Barbara has always been associated with leadership; there has been neither occasion to disparage nor notoriety associated with the name.

Moreover, there is **no more appropriate name** to honor on the new terminal than that of the man who made it possible for the City of Santa Barbara to retain, operate, expand and improve its airport for the betterment of the community.

Here is the summary and significance of Rickard's brilliant legal maneuvers to annex the airport property:

Prior to his action, the City had raised the bonds to buy the land and build the airport. While the City owned the land and the airport complex, it was under the jurisdiction of the County.

The County would not allow the City to include the airport on its City Master Plan. The County was refusing to allow the City to make improvements, upgrades, and operational expansions.

Without the ability to do so, the City could not meet CAA requirements (forerunner to FAA) and would lose the ability to retain commercial carriers which were the link to economic viability – tourism and business – for the community.

The bottom line: The City would need to annex the property to secure jurisdiction to keep the airport viable and operational.

At first Rickard approached the County to grant annexation of acreage north of the City to the airport, but they refused. Rickard thoroughly researched the law books to determine every potential course of action. If not by land... why then by sea. He devised a plan to annex the three-mile tideland sanctuary to the city — extending from Summerland to Isla Vista. This then provided the needed access to the airport property. However, this was overturned by the courts several years later.

Undeterred, Rickard then annexed a 50-foot wide strip *within* the tideland and seven miles out to Goleta where the City limits then encompassed the entire airport property.

This was a daring and brilliant legal maneuver that left jurists impressed and stunned (...and the state legislature wasted no time closing up this legal loophole within months.)

Because of Rickard, the city limits were stretched to ensure the airport would go forward to serve the needs of the entire south coast. Santa Barbara Airport is now the largest, most comprehensive airport between LA and San Jose.

(e) *Proliferation of names for different parts of the same facility should be avoided, and the same name should not be applied to a similar kind of facility;*

The terminal is a new building, so this does not apply; the name on the actual terminal itself would be the John T. Rickard Terminal.

(The name on the old terminal honored pioneer pilot Earle Ovington. When a portion of that historic building is moved, it would seem appropriate for reasons of both commemoration and nostalgia, to retain the name Ovington for that historic *wing* of the building which will house airport administration.)

The public will continue to refer to the site and complex as "The Santa Barbara Airport."

(f) *Names with connotations which by contemporary community standards are derogatory or offensive shall not be considered. (Ord. 3485 §1(part), 1971.)*

Not applicable.

JOHN T. RICKARD CIVIC HISTORY AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

He was City Attorney from 1951 to 1952.

- He was revered by his peers. The Santa Barbara News-Press wrote upon his decision not to seek reelection in 1952: "Rickard's opinions have been lengthy, complete and detailed. Some of them have been accepted as models and for guidances by other California cities and by the League of California Cities. He has not been content with submitting reports that city officials might accept as 'good enough for the matter in hand' His opinions have exhausted the subject so that the matter has been cleared as well as he could clear it—for all time and under all conditions". The News-Press continues: "It is seldom that a city official—in Santa Barbara or anywhere else—receives the expressions of general appreciation for exceptionally good services that are a definite and unqualified as those which have followed City Attorney John T. Rickard's announcement that he cannot undertake to run for re-election this year"

He was Mayor of Santa Barbara from 1953 to 1957

- As Mayor of Santa Barbara from 1953 to 1957 his administration led the City of Santa Barbara to an "Impressive Record of Achievement" as noted by the News-Press in 1957. Looking back over 50 years, the most notable accomplishment is the establishment of an oil sanctuary in the tidelands at the city's front door and reinforced the sanctuary concept through the *annexation of the municipal airport* into the city limits of Santa Barbara.
- As a follow-up to the oil sanctuary, Mayor Rickard used the oil sanctuary as an avenue to annex the municipal airport into the city limits of Santa Barbara even though it is located 10 miles north of Santa Barbara.
- The development of the first municipal golf course came out of the Mayor Rickard's administration. It was the first municipal golf course in Santa Barbara.
- Mayor Rickard introduced the electronics and smokeless industries into the area. Expansion of city limits from Ontare Road to San Marco Pass took place under his administration.
- Mayor Rickard's administration adopted a master plan for the harbor and the establishment of boat slips in the harbor.
- Under the Rickard Administration, bonds were secured to obtain the land for Shoreline Park. City also secured the real estate that would become Chase Palm Park, Parma Park, Ortega Park and Orpet Park. John T. Rickard worked tirelessly to preserve Santa Barbara's open spaces and the waterfront from development working in concert with Dwight Murphy, Pearl Chase, Tom Storke and others..

He served on the Santa Barbara City Harbor Commission from 1946 to 1948.

In 1947 he was elected El Presidente of Old Spanish Days, Santa Barbara's longest living festival and the reason Santa Barbara is called the "Fiesta City".

- He served in 1948 and 1949. As El Presidente of Fiesta, he reached out and got the Franciscan Friars from the Mission to join the Board of Directors. The Mission responded with a beautiful pageant of history and dance on the steps of the Church to open the celebration now called Fiesta Pequena. His tenure was signified by the revival of the Flower Girls and the return of El Mercado to De La Guerra Plaza. Now staples of Fiesta.

In 1970 he was named Man of the Year for Santa Barbara.

John T. Rickard served on various Boards, including those of St. Vincent's Day Nursery, Community Chest, Chamber of Commerce, Catholic Welfare Bureau in Santa Barbara. He served as the first President of the Santa Barbara Trust for Historic Preservation, and the first President of the Santa Barbara Mission Archive Library.

He was one of the incorporators and initial directors of Santa Barbara Bank and Trust then known as Santa Barbara National Bank, the first local bank in Santa Barbara.

He served a Judge in the Superior Court of Santa Barbara County from 1968 to 1982.

- After 14 years as a judge of the Superior Court from 1968 thru 1982 Judge John T. Rickard retired. The News-Press wrote: "Santa Barbara's new mayor is as true a Santa Barbaran as it is possible to be" referring to the first sentence of a story in the May 6, 1953 issue of the News-Press. The News-Press continues: "The public affairs of Santa Barbara have occupied John Rickard since he came back from the Navy after World War II." "In all the 14 years on the bench, he never had a case sent back by appellate court for retrial". "We salute Judge Rickard as he changes pace. Still, as one of this city's most distinguished assets, he must expect to be called upon to continue contributing from the great depth of his knowledge and background". Judge John T. Rickard was so revered by the Santa Barbara County Bar Association that the Bar Association created the John T. Rickard Judicial Service Award upon his passing.

Attachment 3

Edward A. Hartfeld
1551 Veronica Place
Santa Barbara, California 93105

(805) 687-5146

edhartfeld@gmail.com

Mr. James L. Armstrong
City Administrator
Post Office Box 1990
Santa Barbara, CA 93102-1990

August 24, 2011

Paul - Could
you please see
me on this
Thanks
J.

Dear Mr. Armstrong:

There is a most deserving individual who could be memorialized by naming the new air terminal for him. He is little known today due to his passion for anonymity while he was making innumerable major contributions that clearly were the foundation of the international fame of Santa Barbara as we know it today. In particular, he was the modest driver of Santa Barbara's renaissance following the 1925 earthquake. The list of his contributions, mostly civic but also humanitarian and equestrian, runs several pages. His name; Mr. Dwight Murphy (1884-1968).

As mayor in 1953 Mr. John Rickard, who among other very fine things was a gifted speaker, delivered an extraordinary tribute to Mr. Murphy in presenting him with the "Man of the Year" award and cited dozens of his contributions to Santa Barbara, and in fact the entire state, that were truly staggering. (It was about this point in his life, age 70, that Murphy finally let his associates -- and publisher Tom Storke, his best friend and monopolizer of the local press -- start to reveal his uncanny and unstinting efforts.) Upon his death in 1968 Dwight Murphy's editorial column obituary stated: Once in 1953 he was named Santa Barbara's "Man of the Year". He was in fact, as much as any local resident, the "Man of the Century". He still deserves that accolade.

Overcoming earthquake, Great Depression, World War II and much civic indifference Dwight Murphy was clearly the genius behind Santa Barbara's renaissance becoming founder, chairman, donor and moving force of many projects including: The 1927 airport site selection committee; development and long term preservation and success of Fiesta and the horse shows including acquisition of the fairgrounds and most of the municipal golf course land; building of the fairgrounds; city's conversion to Spanish themed architecture (Plans and Planting sponsor, founded and chaired City Master Planning Committee following 1925 earthquake); as Chairman of the Parks and Recreation Commission, quadrupling of the developed park system and lining miles of streets with trees completely changing the city's urban landscape (Invented unemployed relief programs concept and when adopted nationally headed California's programs); personal acquisition for the city of the entire beach front from Milpas to Santa Barbara Streets and back to the railroad right of way (repaid by bond issue); underwrote bond issue for the two beachfront blocks from Santa Barbara to State Streets; acquisition and rehabilitation of Stearns Wharf with acquisition for the city of the beach front from State to Chapala Streets; the breakwater which also created Leadbetter Beach and most of East Beach (funded feasibility studies, handled Major Max Fleischmann's donations and paid workmen on own when contractor failed); A. Childs estate property acquisition and development of the zoo, and Bradbury Dam/Tecolote Tunnel/South Coast Water Distribution System (pushed for essential election vote and Federal funds). These just scratch the surface. (For a full list see page 227 of *California's Knight on a Golden Horse*). For several decades it was unusual for anyone or any organization to undertake a project or cause without asking Mr. Murphy to become either its leader or major participant. He also was clearly the city's greatest humanitarian from 1920 until his death in 1968. And, as California State Horse Racing Board commissioner for 16 years, eight as chairman, single handedly eliminated corruption rife in the industry. Also, he saved from extinction the Golden Palomino, the ceremonial royal horse of Spain.

CONTINUED

PAGE TWO

It is worth noting that Major Max Fleischmann relegated much of the detail work of most of his very substantial philanthropies and donations to Mr. Murphy because the Major was disdainful of detail whereas Mr. Murphy, whose business career included head of the family's large railway equipment business, loved management in all of its aspects. As its treasurer from the founding of the Santa Barbara Foundation in 1928 he was instrumental in its operation and ultimate success and forced, through a threat to quit, the introduction of women both to its board of trustees and membership. From the late 1930's through the Cachuma Reclamation Project of the 1950's, latterly under the sponsorship of the Foundation, he successfully championed efforts to expand the city's water supply. As the city's foremost fund raiser it is likely Dwight Murphy encouraged some of Fleischmann's huge donations, e.g. breakwater, Old Mission restorations.

Quoting from a recent article by William McGurn of the Wall Street Journal: "The purpose of memorials ... is not simply to commemorate a dead past. It is to take out something vibrant from that past to inspire those in the here and now". For forty years this obsessively modest man dedicated his life, fortune and extraordinary genius to Santa Barbara's quality of life, making it much more "vibrant" in the process. No one did more or served as a more outstanding citizenship example.

In researching, at the request of the city's Parks and Recreation Department for its 2001 Centennial, my father's administration of that department from 1930 to 1935, I uncovered some indication of the true extent of Mr. Murphy's extraordinary contributions to Santa Barbara and feeling a part of its vital history would otherwise be lost forever, I became his biographer. Due to his uncanny success in generally avoiding the public eye for 40 years, extensive research was necessary. In the process I concluded a great injustice would be done unless his name was properly memorialized in some appropriate manner.

Realizing the need for increased public awareness of him various publications were produced including: The hardcover biography *California's Knight on a Golden Horse* of which 1,300 copies have been sold locally (Esp. pgs. 103, 139-48, 157-58, 165-68, 170-72, 222-23); the Historical Museum's *Noticias* of Winter 2001 and the double Summer/Autumn of 2005; plus various articles for local news papers and the Montecito Magazine. Also, some two dozen talks with visual projections were given to most local institutions of any significance and service clubs, attendees totaling about 2,000.

Feeling that the city's decision makers, relevant for such a memorial, cannot fully appreciate the significance of Mr. Murphy's impact without doing so, I will most gladly provide copies of the above publications gratis. Such thorough documentation would seem to be required for so important a memorial.

Furthermore, should the new air terminal be named for Mr. Murphy I plan to propose that an enlarged, possibly life sized, version of an impressive Spanish equestrian statuette of Mr. Murphy be placed in front of the new terminal building. (Please refer to page 118 of *California's Knight on a Golden Horse* for photo.) It along with a number of other articles from Mr. Murphy's estate have already been offered for the historical displays planned for the terminal interior.

Given that extensive effort has gone into designing the new terminal building using the Hispanic metaphor, I can think of nothing more suited to dramatically emphasizing that metaphor for newly arriving air passengers to our very special city, special in great measure because Dwight Murphy above all other citizens made it so, particularly as the father and long time sustainer of La Fiesta along with his key role in the adoption of Andalusian style architecture for the business district.

I would personally exert all possible effort to assist in the funding and approval process for such a memorial.


Cc: K. Ramsdell

ATTACHMENT 4

Naming of City Facilities

City Facility	Named For			Year Acquired	Year Named
Stevens Park (San Roque Canyon)	Ralph T. Stevens	Park Commissioner & former Park Superintendent	Part of park was a philanthropic gift	1939	
Stevens Park (part of)			Land development acquisition	1926	
Orpet Park (Hillside Park)	E.O. Orpet	Park Superintendent	Purchase of private property	1919	
MacKenzie Park	Finlay MacKenzie	Park Superintendent			
Child's Estate	Lillian Child		Philanthropic gift/SB Foundation donation by Lillian Child	1953	1953
Alice Keck Park Memorial Garden	Alice Keck Park		Philanthropic gift	1975	1975
Franceschi Park	Dr. Francesco Franceschi	Horticulturalist	Philanthropic gift of Alden Freeman	1931	
Gould Park	Clara Hinton Gould	Gifted her 90 acre estate in Montecito	Philanthropic gift		
Hilda Ray Park	Hilda McIntyre Ray Park	Gifted by husband in her memory	Philanthropic gift	1958	1958
Hale Park			Philanthropic gift		
Loma Media Park			Philanthropic gift		
Moreton Bay Fig Tree Park			Purchased from Southern Pacific Railroad	1976	1976
Parma Park			Philanthropic gift		
Sylvan Park			Philanthropic gift		
Storke Placita			Philanthropic gift		
Sunflower Park			Philanthropic gift		
Thornbury Property			Philanthropic gift		
Ambassador Park			Land development acquisition		
Hidden Valley Park			Land development acquisition		
Honda Valley			Land development acquisition		
San Roque Park			Land development acquisition	1926	
Willowglen Park			Land development acquisition		
Oak Park			Bonds	1904	

Chase Palm Park (East Beach Park, Palm Park)	Pearl Chase 1982		Bonds	1904	
Cabrillo Ball Park			Bonds	1924	
Dwight Murphy Field (Municipal Soccer Field)	Dwight Murphy 1933		Bonds/purchase by citizens group	1925	

Municipal Tennis Courts			Bonds	1909	
Andree Clark Bird Refuge (Lake Park)	Andree Clark		Bonds/ philanthropic gift	1909	
Shoreline Park			Bonds	1966	
Douglas Family Preserve			Public subscription	1997	
Ortega Park			Public subscription		
Elings Park (part of)	Former Las Positas Park		Public subscription	1985	1992
La Mesa Park	NA		Transfer from Federal agencies		
Municipal Golf Course (part of)	NA		Transfer from Federal agencies		
Mission Historical Park	A.C. Postel (Rose Garden)		Purchased from private property owners	1928	1985
Skofield Park	NA		Purchased from Los Rancheros Vistadores	1964	
Rattlesnake Canyon Open Space	NA		Purchased from Hobart Skofield	1970	
Pershing Park			Purchased from private property owners		
Bohnett Park (Anapamu Park)			Purchased from private property owners		
Parque de los Ninos	NA		Purchased from railroad	1996	
Louise Lowry Davis Center (Community Center)	Louis Lowry Davis 1960s	Retired Recreation Department Supervisor			
Spencer Adams Park (Lawn Bowling	Spencer Adams		Depression Relief Funds	1933	